(Lth YEAR.) THE (No. 2525.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1795.

ROME, *February* 19.

A FIRE broke out here which gives ſerious reaſon to government to be alarmed for further conſequences. The people have been theſe three years prohibited from enjoying the amuſements of the Carnival, under the pretext of the evils which the preſent war cauſes to humanity and religion, remarked with diſpleaſure, that the nobility alone did not ſeem included in the interdiction of the Holy Father, and enjoyed the excluſive right of maſking themſelves and frequenting balls. This diſtinction exaſperated the people more at this time than the preceding years.

The people of the other ſide of the river, known by the name of Trans-Tiberines, and the quarter of Porta di Popolo, began on Shrove Tueſday to appear in maſks, and parade the ſtreets. The patroles who preſented themſelves, ſerved only to increaſe tumult among the maſks; but on the following Monday, when the guard executed the orders, and arreſted many of the maſked individuals by force, the tumult turned into a ſerious riot.

In the night and during the whole day of Shrove Tueſday, the patroles were diſperſed by attacking them with ſtones, clubs and knives. Fagots and torches were at the ſame time laid round the palace of Borgheſe; but ſome money thrown out of the windows was ſufficient to put an end to the ardour of the beſiegers.

The duke de Braſchi, nephew of the Pope, ſaved his palace by the ſame expedient, but unhappily ſo late, that the dutcheſs, who lay ſick in her bed, was almoſt frightened to death. Barricades raiſed in a hurry preſerved the palaces of the princes de Piombo and Chigi.

The innkeepers and ſome private gentlemen ſuffered moſt by the forced contributions which were levied, and ſome other accidents.

There was a general terror in Rome; many foreigners left the city, and ſome inhabitants are about to do the ſame.

However, government is ſtill temporizing; it knows the riotous diſpoſition of the Trans-Tiberines, but does not confound it with the ſpirit of liberty, and expects every thing from moderation.

GENOA, *February* 19.

Thurreau repreſentative of the French people arrived in the city, and ordered, with conſent of the ſenate, a proclamation to be publiſhed, which explains the ſenſe of the decree relative to French tradeſmen, whom terror had forced to emigrate.

Art. I. All the citizens workmen and ſailors, (not noble or ex-prieſts) as well as their children, and who live from the labour of their hands in dock-yards, work ſhops, or manufacturers, are not conſidered as emigrants.

II. They may return to the conquered provinces if they prove, by the teſtimony of two inhabitants of their reſidence, what has been the trade they followed before their emigration.

III. Thoſe who re-entered the territory of the republic by falſe declarations, and are not expreſsly included in the diſpoſitions of the preſent decree ſhall be immediately transferred into the priſon of Nizza, and ajudged by a military commiſſion agreeable to the laws relative to emigrants re-entering France.

IV. Thoſe who ſhall have been convicted of having atteſted falſe facts will be condemned to perpetual baniſhment, and their property confiſcated. All thoſe who preſent themſelves to return to the republic, ſhall be obliged at the advanced poſts to deliver up their arms, for which they ſhall receive a recognizance.

VIENNA, *March* 1.

The violent diſputes which took place at the diet of Hungary, and were occaſioned by the inſupportable pride of the nobility, put a ſtop to the Hungarian nobles deſtined to reinforce the armies on the Rhine. This portion of the privileged caſte is now to remain in the country in order to maintain the authority of the nobles againſt the mal-contents.

The true deſign of this meaſure is diſguiſed under the pretext to watch the motions of the Ottoman Porte.

BRUSSELS, *March* 14.

The repreſentatives of the people have juſt entruſted the municipalities with the adminiſtration of Police. Each mandate of arreſt muſt be ſigned by ſeven municipal officers; theſe meaſures are the more urgent, becauſe malevolence endeavours by all means poſſible to diſturb public tranquillity.

The deputies delegated to Aix-la-Chapelle have taken a reſolution in order to prevent a want of proviſions in the country between the Meuſe and Rhine. They have aſſigned to the central adminiſtration of thoſe cantons three millions of livres in ſpecie for procuring ſupplies. The above ſum was taken from the contributions levied in the conquered provinces.

March 16. It is believed, from the immenſe preparations of the Auſtrians, that they will ſoon croſs the Rhine to Luxemburg. They have on the mouth of Lahn a number of boats of every ſize, and have formed a boat bridge from the right bank of the Rhine to an iſland lying in the middle of that river. So it is probable the inhabitants of the unfortunate countries will witneſs moſt dreadful and important events.

BASLE, *March* 25.

The king of Pruſſia has ſent to the fortreſs of Spandau the miniſter Biſſchofswerder, who, in conjunction with Pitt and the princeſs of Orange, drew the king into the famous coalition.

Frederick has transferred all his confidence to Hertzberg, the old miniſter who ſo juſtly enjoyed the confidence of Frederick the ſecond.

This ſteady enemy of the houſe of Auſtria, has actually digeſted with prince Henry, the politics of the court of Berlin.

After the reading of the decree propoſed by Sieyes, providing for the aſſembling of the members of the convention at Chalons ſur Marne.

Chales ſaid, that this law was agreeable to the genius of Mirabeau, a martial law, and more terrific than all thoſe paſſed under the reign of terror. He demanded that it ſhould be printed.

In the midſt of the diſcuſſion at the 7th hour, a deputation of about 4000 citizens preſented themſelves before the hall, and rent the air with the cries of Vive la Convention! down with the Jacobins! and to expreſs their devotion to the national repreſentation.

Lariviere demanded honourable mention. A member oppoſed it, becauſe, ſaid he, theſe 4000 perſons are the young men of Freron, who arreſt the patriots under the name of terroriſts. Chatesunneuf Randon ſaid, there are, it is true, a good many young men among the 4000, but you ſee alſo a number there of citizens of forty and fifty years old, come to defend the national repreſentation. Honourable mention was decreed.

COBLENTZ, *March* 15.

Wanton devaſtations were long ſince baniſhed in the wars among civilized nations. The Auſtrians have juſt now renewed that barbarous cuſtom. Notwithſtanding a briſk fire of the French batteries, they ſucceeded in eſtabliſhing a floating bridge reaching from the right bank of the Rhine to an iſland ſituated in the midſt of the river. The Auſtrians had hardly entrenched themſelves, when their bombs began to carry deſtruction in our city.—The French general who had already ſeveral occaſions to give proof of his good faith ſent a flag of truce, with complaints, in the name of the inhabitants of Coblentz againſt ſuch an atrocious conduct which had no other object, than to burn ſome houſes, and ruin the inhabitants. The fire ceaſed in order to commence again with more violence. The French troops roufed with indignation, are juſt preparing to take an examplary vengeance for a barbarity ſo ſhocking.

LIPSTADT, *March* 5.

The Pruſſian troops are haſtening towards Weſtphalia. They march in two columns.

The firſt is to march from the Rheingau to Ham. It is compoſed of 13 battalions of infantry, three companies of rifleмen, twenty ſquadrons of huſſars, one ſquadron of dragoons, and ſix batteries of flying artillery.

The ſecond marching from Francfort to Lipſtadt, is compoſed of 32 battalions of infantry, ten ſquadrons of dragoons, twenty ſquadrons cuiraſſiers, ten do. of huſſars, five companies of riflemen, and ſix batteries of flying artillery.

The corps of the Pruſſian general Hohenlohe, remains on the Upper Rhine as a contingent of the army of the empire.—This corps is compoſed of eight regiments of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, one of huſſars, and ſix battalions of flying artillery. [The above is a ſtatement of all the Pruſſian troops employed againſt France; if all the battalions and ſquadrons were complete, as never can be expected after one of the moſt bloody campaigns recorded in hiſtory, they would not amount to more than 70,000 men.]

HANOVER, *March* 1.

Accounts from head quarters of the Britiſh army announce, that the French, after having conquered the county of Bentheim, repulſed the Engliſh far beyond Nienhuis and occupied the whole country along the Ems, continue to purſue their enemy moſt vigorouſly.

The Hanoverian troops, cavalry and infantry, have received orders to march into the dutchy of Oldenburg, (a country towards the North Sea belonging to the prince of Holſtein, a branch of the houſe of Denmark, and relation of the grand duke of Ruſſia).

The prince of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, brother to the queen of England and general of infantry, is ſetting out for Weſtphalia.

AMSTERDAM, *March* 4.

The city of Amſterdam celebrated the feſtival of the Batavian revolution. However the ſtadtholderian party raiſes ſtill its head and ſends ſometimes forth, the ſeditious cry: *Orange boven* (Orange above) which cauſed ſo much blood to be ſpilt in 1787.

The proviſional repreſentatives of the Batavian people concerted with the French generals the meaſures of police, which have been taken on that head.

The Orangiſts had eagerly ſpread falſe alarms of a ſcarcity of proviſions, but the municipality haſtened to diſſipate the fears of the people by a proclamation announcing a wiſe method of diſtributing the neceſſaries of life.

HAMBURG, *March* 6.

The perfect good underſtanding which reigns between the courts of Denmark and Sweden is not the leaſt ſubject of uneaſineſs to the coalition; ſuch a union oppoſes to the violence of the leagued powers an obſtacle, which is daily increaſing, and fortifies itſelf the more it reſiſts.

There is no longer any doubt in all the northern ſtates of Europe, but the king of Pruſſia wiſhes as heartily to conclude peace, as it is clear that his true intereſts command abſolutely ſuch a ſtep.

Some accounts came to hand of a project on the part of Ruſſia to threaten the liberty of the Baltic Sea.

But it is confirmed, that no other but ordinary preparations are making in the dock-yards of Cronſtadt.

The Daniſh and Swediſh combined fleets are ordered to put to ſea in the beginning of ſpring.

Reports are current, but little confided in, that an interview between the emperor and the king of Pruſſia will take place at Ratiſbon.

PARIS, *March* 20.

Accounts from Marſeilles mention, that one hundred veſſels chiefly laden with wheat, have entered that port, and that according to the ſignals given many more were about entering the harbour.

March 24. We learn from Madrid, that the Spaniſh court has requeſted the French government to ſend thither a negotiator in order to ſettle a final and laſting peace; and, it is aſſerted here, that an envoy ſet out a fortnight ago.

BOSTON, *May* 20.

We are happy to hear, that the Weſt-India fever has greatly abated in the iſlands. This ſhould not, however, as yet, abate our vigilance. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of remedy.

FEDERAL FRIGATE.

On Saturday laſt, the keel of the United States frigate, building in this town, was finiſhed laying. It is 156 feet in length, and from the elegance of the workmanſhip, and the goodneſs of the timber of which it is compoſed, as well as that in the dock-yard, we anticipate that ſhe will be one of the fineſt veſſels that ever floated. She will meaſure nearly 400 tuns more than the Concorde. After the laying, the workmen, and a large number of citizens, were very handſomely regaled.

NEW-YORK, *May* 22.

The preſent critical ſituation of affairs in Ireland, is ſuch, as cannot be contemplated with indifference by the moſt ſupine obſerver, or reflected on without regret by any friend to the tranquillity, union, and happineſs, of that place.

A letter was received from an officer on the recruiting ſervice in Dublin, where he ſays, that ſuch was the irritated ſtate of the public mind, that recruiting was entirely at a ſtand, as it would be highly dangerous for any party to appear publicly in that buſineſs. [E. P.]

An ingenious clergyman, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, England, has contrived a ſnuff box, which tells the hour of the day, at any given place on the globe—deſcribes every motion of the earth, for 60 years to come—is a perpetual almanack, and calculates eclipſes as readily as the owner can take ſnuff.

A letter from a maſter of a veſſel, dated Entrance of the Loire, April 3, 1795, ſtate, "that proviſions of all kinds are very ſcarce—the inhabitants are allowed but one pound of beef and half a pound of bread a day, the Brigands are not ſo troubleſome as they have been, great numbers having accepted of the amneſty proffered by the convention! but great numbers of them are diſſatisfied, and call loudly for a king, every thing ſeems quiet, conſidering the ſcarcity of proviſions."

May 23. We are assured that the manufacture of glass in Boston is now carried on with great advantage to the proprietors, and that the glass is of an excellent quality. Whether from the superior quality of the materials or from any peculiar advantage in the structure of the works, or from the ingenuity of the workmen, the window glass said to be of a quality not equalled by any that is imported. All the new elegant buildings in Boston have been glazed with it; and orders have been sent from various parts of the country to furnish supplies of this article. It gives us no small pleasure to announce improvements in this free and happy country.

May 26. It is said, an assembly of the nobles of Courland have voted the annexation of that province to Russia.

The state of Poland is wretched indeed, poverty, slavery, and epidemic diseases depress the people. When will despotism cease to scourge the human race! The empress is taking a census of her *Polish subjects*, and the taxes she imposes are enforced by military execution.

An insurrection of a serious nature is said to prevail in Catalonia in Spain, an epidemic disease ravages the country in the vicinity of the army.

Every thing in France indicates another civil convulsion to be near at hand. The parties charge each other with being royalists, aristocrats, tyrants, &c. which is mere finesse to make them odious to the multitude who are mostly led by names. The whole truth, however, is, the parties hate each other; and as there is no balancing power to check both, one or the other must be sacrificed.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 28.

Captain Hodgdon of the schooner Little Betsey, who arrived here in 20 days from Guadaloupe, informs, that he was taken into Basseterre by an armed boat from one of the privateers. The contractor general of the French troops there, as usual put his cargo in a state of requisition, but offered him certain prices for his various articles much below their prime cost.

Captain Hodgdon in a very spirited manner, which does him great credit, refused to part with his cargo on their terms, and finally succeeded, after a delay of six weeks, in getting the only produce then ready for shipping in the different ports of the island. He left a grreat many American vessels there, which have been waiting upon citizen Hughes and Co. three, five, and seven months for payment of cargoes, which were taken away without remonstrance or complaint on the part of the captains, who are likely to be detained as much longer if they wait the leisure of administration.

Captain Hodgdon further informs, that the French are daily landing men for the capture of Martinique, (where the forces have been much weakened by the troops sent away to Grenada, St. Vincent's, &c.) Three thousand English sailors and soldiers were in the different prisons in the island, and Victor Hughes had sent a flag to the governor of Antigua, to inform him that he would put the whole to death if he was informed that a single Frenchman of the 300 in prison there had been ill-treated. Two days after, 150 of them arrived at Guadaloupe.

A British 74 and three frigates were constantly cruising off Basseterre—the former, by approaching too near the fort, received a salute of two 24 pound balls, which went through her bow.

American vessels were daily arriving with provisions, which were immediately taken up by administration—certainly poor treatment for the risk suffered in order to serve them.

St. Lucia was entirely in possession of the French, who, in the last engagement killed 300 of the English.

Captain Hodgdon also says, that a requisition of 4000 republican troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go against the island of Martinique, which place they expected to be in possession of in five or six weeks—That about 60 sail of American vessels lay in the different ports of Guadaloupe, and that the brig Isabella and Anne, captain Hampton, from Philadelphia, had arrived at Port Libe, previous to his sailing, besides another American brig which was sent in there by a French cruiser. He moreover says, that they take in all American vessels they meet, loaded with provisions, bound for any of the British islands.

RICHMOND, *May* 23.

Monday evening last, arrived in Hampton Road, three French merchantmen armées en flute, part of the fleet of transports which brought the last troops from France to the island of Guadaloupe.—After debarking the troops, five vessels, of which the above are a part, were ordered to sail for Charleston, S. C. but having spoken an American vessel from that place, and obtained intelligence that the Africa and Resolution, British line of battle ships, with two frigates were cruising off the bar, they steered for the capes of Virginia.—About 17 leagues to the southward of Cape Henry, in lat. 36. 30. they fell in with two of admiral Murray's frigates, when a very warm conflict ensued, notwithstanding the disparity of force both in the weight of metal, and number of men, they supported the action for nearly five glasses.

In the course of the engagement two of the French ships were dismasted, and in that situation being so unmanageable, as not to afford the smallest aid to the remaining three, the commanders of the latter thought prudent to discontinue the action.

It is to be lamented that the commander in chief of this small but gallant squadron, together with his first lieutenant, were killed about the middle of the action.—Yet it is some consolation to know that the British frigates were so severely handled as either to be unable or unwilling to pursue the ships that have arrived.

The head of one of the frigates was covered with canvass when she first hove in sight and was not seen—that of the other was painted red, and she is supposed to be the Hussar.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 4.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. XIII.

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day;
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring look behind.

GRAY.

WHEN we consider the weakness and fallibility of man, and the insufficiency of reason to direct him, we naturally conclude that a creature so subject to error should always retain a sense of his deficiency, and never be too confident in his own ability. Every scene of his life serves to confirm the truth of this precept, and to impress it on his mind; the weakness of his infancy, the follies of his youth, the vexatious disappointments of his manhood, and the infirmity of his old age, equally conspire to teach him to be humble. Little, however, do men attend to these tacit admonitions of nature; but without considering that they are mortal, they prolong their hopes and designs to a period which might perhaps have been presumptuous in an antediluvian. Regardless of the swift course of time they go on from day to day in the pursuit of trifles, the gratification of selfishness, or the mad career of ambition. In these pursuits life quickly passes away, and, ere they perceive the inanity of their occupations, they find themselves on the verge of eternity. Their desire of trifles sometimes continues even in their last moments, and when they should be preparing for another world they are forming schemes for their interest in this. It is with pity, mingled with contempt, that we see Prior giving directions in his will concerning the inscription which should be put on his monument.

Sometimes, perhaps, even on a death-bed, our thoughts may be properly employed on this world. A man of real virtue, who has employed his life in benefiting his fellow-creatures, will, at the awful hour of his dissolution, feel a pleasure in reflecting on it, and earnestly wish that his efforts may not have been in vain. Sarpi, who was no less distinguished for his noble defence of the liberty of his country, than for his exemplary piety, closed his life with that celebrated prayer for the continuation of liberty, "Esto perpetua;" *Be it immortal.*

There is no one who has not felt some desire of this nature concerning what may happen when he shall be no more. The mind receives a melancholy consolation from the reflection, that while we sleep in death, our grave shall be watered by the tears of our surviving friends. The hope that our names shall be remembered with sorrow, for our loss by those whom we held most dear, dispels the gloom which is cast over the mind by the thoughts of approaching dissolution. Dr. Johnson being informed a few days before his death that they intended to bury him in Westminster Abbey, desired that a stone might be placed over the spot; probably with a wish that his friends might remember the place.

The expressions of an ingenuous mind on the certainty of speedy death are very affecting. Tibullus has written a feeling elegy on his own untimely death; his imitator Richard West has, in the same manner, shewn us what a loss we have to regret in him; and a pathetic poem on the same subject has been written by Michael Bruce. There is so great a similarity between the performance and character of this last, as mentioned in the 36th number of the Mirror, and the elegy of a young American which appeared some years ago in a Baltimore newspaper, that I shall insert the latter. It is accompanied with a short account of the author, which says, that it is "supposed to have been written in the spring of 1791, by a youthful *peasant*, a few days before the termination of his life by a lingering disorder. He was a youth of nineteen, possessed of every qualification which might endear human nature; yet a stranger to all mankind, except the rustics of the little hamlet to which he belonged."

"Nature in vain her vernal beauties spreads
Around the cot, where bliss once deign'd to dwell:
No more, ye fragrant blossoms, lift your heads!
Your plaints no more, ye feather'd legions, tell!

"No more, ye plants, I rear you to the sun,
T'imbibe the influence of the genial ray:
Such toils once pleas'd—but now life's race is run,
And all my youthful joys have fled away.

"The hollow breeze, which whistles thro' the grove;
The murmuring stream, which rolls along the heath;
The turtle's coo, bemoaning hapless love,
Whisper in fancy's ear—th' approach of death.

"Each transient moment of my hast'ning years,
Each hour which nature's laws forbid to stay,
Each rolling sun th' important mandate bears—
"*Prepare to go th' irremeable way*"

"Pensive I wander o'er the sylvan scene,
Once render'd vocal by my rural lay;
With fault'ring steps I tread the shaded green,
Where oft in youthful sports I've pass'd the day.

"Thou vernal sun! whose tepid beams diffuse
Lustre and joy around th' exulting skies!
With you no more I rise to wake the muse,
With you whose beams offend my sick'ning eyes.

"But when dim stars a pallid lustre shed,
And widow'd nature mourns the absent day;
When dewy tears the face of earth o'erspread,
And life, with light, seems hast'ning to decay:

"I seek the gloom congenial to my soul,
There court the chilling damps and noxious air;
I view surrounding worlds in silence roll,
And ask my soul if happiness be there.

"Yon languid lilly, which reclines its head,
Unable to sustain its fragrant weight;
Yon stately oak, whose boughs on earth are spread,
Is but an emblem of approaching fate.

"As tender flow'rs expand their infant bloom,
And breathe their life, with odours, to the skies;
So man forsakes the cradle for the tomb:—
He shoots forth blooming—as he blooms he dies.

"But why should mortals fear the arm of death?
Life's but a bubble, empty, light and gay!
Then hasten, tyrant! seize my envied breath,
And reign your trophies o'er my humble clay."

To CORRESPONDENTS.

AGRICOLA will see that the first part of his advice has been taken.

THEOPHILES is received.

C.

*** *ABSOLUTE necessity requires, that all persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette, Advertisements, &c. should pay off their respective arrears; and it is sincerely hoped, that this information alone will be sufficient to induce speedy payments.*

BY an act of the legislature of Maryland, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river, the subscribers are authorised and appointed to open books for receiving and entering subscriptions for the said undertaking, notice is hereby given, that BOOKS will be OPENED, at the house of Mrs. SUTER, in George-town, on the first Monday in July next, to receive subscriptions to the number of four hundred SHARES, at two hundred dollars each share. Previous to any call for money there will be at least six weeks notice in all the news-papers of this state, and in the Alexandria and Philadelphia papers.

Fifth enacting clause of the law.

"*And be it enacted*, That for and in consideration of their great risk, and the expences to be incurred by the said proprietors, not only for the building the said bridge, but for keeping the same in continual repair, the said bridge, and all its profits, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the said proprietors, their heirs and assigns, for ever, as tenants in common, in proportion to their respective shares; and it shall and may be lawful for the said directors, at all times hereafter, for the term of fifty years, to demand and to receive such reasonable tax or toll as they may from time to time agree on and require; provided they shall not at any time demand more than two thirds of the present rates of ferriages to and from George-town; which rates or toll shall at all times be made public, and shall not be altered or changed oftener than once in each year; and at the expiration of the said term of fifty years, the said directors shall receive such toll as shall be regulated by the legislature of this state, or of the United States should the said bridge be erected within the jurisdiction of the United States.

WILLIAM DRAKINS, jun.
1 JAMES M. LINGAN,
URIAH FORREST.

George-town, 8th May, 1795.

Timothy Palmer, an artist eminently distinguished by the bridges he has lately built over the rivers Merrimack, in the state of Massachusetts, and Piscataqua, in New-Hampshire, has undertaken the erection of the bridge, and engages its completion before the end of the next year.

FOR SALE, 1

A HEALTHY NEGRO GIRL, about sixteen years of age, she is a good house maid, and sold for no fault whatever. Inquire of the printer.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we, the subscribers, intend making application to Prince-George's county court, at next September term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called LITTLE DEAN, lying and being in said county, under an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

THOMAS COLE,
2 JOHN COLE.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1795.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 8th inst. as a runaway, a negro man named ADAM, and says he belongs to WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, and appears to be about forty years of age; had on an old brown broadcloth coat, blue waistcoat, an old pair of buckskin breeches, osnabrig shirt, old yarn stockings, and an old hat with a cover. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges to

2 JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.

May 24, 1795.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office. 2

In CHANCERY, May 20, 1795.

Thomas Contee, against Erasmus Gill.

THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture executed by *Erasmus Gill*, on the fifth day of June, 1775, for conveying unto *Thomas Contee*, and his heirs, three tracts or parcels of land, at that time in Frederick, but now in Montgomery county, viz. BARNABY RESURVEYED, 277¾ acres, part of CHEVIE CHASE, 49 acres, and part of CLOVIN COURSE, 23¾. The bill states, that the said Erasmus Gill, at the time of executing the said deed, resided in Virginia, and has since died, and that the complainant knows not who are his heirs; it is adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the 12th day of June next, to the intent that the said Gill, if he be now alive, of his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the third Tuesday in July next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
3X Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ORDERED, That the sale made by JOSEPH WILKINSON, trustee, &c. of the dwelling plantation of LOCK CHEW, deceased, consisting of several tracts of land, containing in the whole 456¾ acres, at the rate of £ 4 per acre, be approved, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the 20th day of June next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time during the present month.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3X

In CHANCERY, May 14, 1795.

ON application to the Chancellor by a petition, in writing, of WILLIAM BRAWNER, junior, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, and mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; it is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Brawner, appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, on the twenty-fifth of June next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors, as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attornies, the oath by said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors, of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the 30th instant, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2. Reg. Cur. Can.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, by the subscriber, on Monday evening, the 11th instant, or the morning following, on his way from the house of Mrs. Chew, a little below Fishing Creek, in Calvert county, to this place, a RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing one five dollar bill, and several papers that can be of no use to the finder. Any person returning the same shall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM SPRIGG.
Annapolis, May 18, 1795. 3X

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper Marlborough, from Wednesday the tenth day of June, until Friday the twenty-sixth of the same month, in order to make such alterations as have taken place in the property within the said county since their last meeting.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, Clerk.
May 4, 1795. 3X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. HENRY DIGGES, of Charles county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, on or before the first day of July next, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment on or before the aforesaid day, or suits will be indiscriminately commenced.

3X J. DIGGES, F. DIGGES, } Administrators.
Charles county, May 28, 1795.

THE subscriber, acting executor of WILLIAM MORRIS, sen late of Charles county, requests all persons who have any claims against his estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment, for which money from the assets is ready in his hands; this is necessary to be speedily done to prevent him future trouble with the residuary legatees, who are pressing him for a division of what is in his hands.

2 w4 JAMES MORRISS.
Charles county, May 17, 1795.

NOTICE, 4X

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the first Monday in June next, to hear appeals from all persons who may think themselves overcharged by the assessors of said county.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near SAMUEL RAWLINGS's tavern, a negro man named JACK, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclinable to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.
West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795. 10

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of JOHN HAMMOND, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit them for payment by the first of September next, as the subscriber intends to settle up the estate at that period, and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

WILLIAM HAMMOND, Administrator.
Annapolis, May, 1795. 3

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN MACKALL, late of Calvert county, are requested to exhibit them, properly authenticated, for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, on or before the first day of August next, or suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, as we are determined to settle the estate immediately.

LEVIN MACKALL,
WAL. MACKALL,
RICHARD MACKALL, } Executors.
May 15, 1795. 3X

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 21st day of April last, as runaways, two negroes, viz. a negro man who, when committed, called himself BILLY, but since says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to WILLIAM DORSEY, of George-town; he is about five feet three inches high, pretty stout made, rather inclinable to fat, appears of a surly disposition; his cloathing are a white plains over jacket and breeches, an old under waistcoat of country cloth, osnabrig shirt, an old hat, a pair of old white yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes much worn. FLORA, who says she belongs to SALLY WILSON, on Seneca, in Montgomery county; she is about five feet high, has a remarkable dark complexion, has on a white country cotton short gown, a striped cotton petticoat, one striped stuff ditto, and a coarse linen shift. Their owners are desired to take them away and pay charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.
May 2, 1795. 3X

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 26th day of April last, a negro woman who calls herself NANCY BUTLER, and says she is free, (has no pass) and that she belongs to the state of Virginia; she is a very likely wench, appears to be about 21 or 22 years of age; has on and with her a striped cotton short gown, blue flannel petticoat, white cotton ditto, a black castor hat, half worn, and an osnabrig apron. A negro man who, when committed, called himself JOHN BUTLER, but since says his name is BEN, is about five feet ten inches high, has on a pair of striped country cloth overalls, an old casimer waistcoat, and with him a green coat, pretty much worn, and a few other old things in a bundle, and says he belongs to GEORGE BRENNAM, or BRINHAM, on Normoni, Virginia, and Westmoreland county. The owners are desired to take them away, and pay charges, to

3X JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff of Charles county.
May 12, 1795.

ECLIPSE,

THE property of the subscriber, stands this season at NEWINGTON ROPE-WALK, and covers mares at twenty shillings and one bushel of corn, the corn to be brought with the mares, and the money to be paid by the last day of October next, or thirty shillings will be expected if longer credit. Eclipse was got by Mr. Charles Wallace's imported Eclipse, out of a Sweeper mare.

W. RAWLINGS.

N. B. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase the above horse may see him by applying to

W. R.
May 8, 1795. 3X

CAME to the subscriber's, the 4th instant, a stray dark iron gray MARE, about fifteen hands high, four or five years old, has a star in her forehead, a small white spot on each thigh, a small wart on the near shoulder, shod before, trots and gallops, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

3X ROBERT MACGILL.
Prince-George's county, May 6, 1795.

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of STRAWBERRY HILL, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG, West-river, or HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.
April 3, 1795. 6

THE subscriber has a LIGHT TRAVELLING WAGGON, which may serve for the accommodation of passengers, and is well calculated for the conveyance of baggage. He drives a pair of good horses, and will go wherever the convenience of a gentleman may direct him. His terms are moderate, and may be fully known by a personal application, to

JOHN SMITH.
Annapolis, May 21, 1795. 2

A CAUTION.

WHEREAS colonel JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Calvert county, on or about the first of January last, passed his bond to JOHN WEEMS, of the said county, to secure a certain sum of money therein mentioned, which, if recovered, I shall eventually be accountable for. Now this is to caution all persons from taking an assignment of the said bond or being concerned therewith, as it is unfounded in equity and will not be paid.

2 THOMAS H. EGAN.
Calvert county, May 28, 1795.

CARROLL's ISLAND,

At the mouth of Gunpowder river, between that and Middle river, in Baltimore county,

To be RENTED or LEASED,

With the Hands and some Stock,

TO a substantial tenant, of a fair character, who can give good security for the payment of the rent, and the performance of other conditions that may be required, particularly with respect to the support and treatment of the hands. Besides the profits of the land, (which in the grazing line may be very considerable, as there is not a foot of the upland but may be made, in a few years, with industry, excellent meadow in timothy and clover) there is a fishery, which, if well managed, will yield, at least three hundred pounds per annum clear of expence—it has yielded much more—the large rock fish in the Baltimore market, at the breaking up of the ice, have testified this annually for some years past. It abounds with wild fowl in the proper seasons, and all kinds of fish that usually frequent our rivers. In the whole tract there are upwards of one thousand acres, a great proportion of it is of the first marsh, perhaps, in the state, both for grazing and hay. Black cattle prefer the latter to fodder, and may be kept in fine order on it all the winter, after which, with the spring and summer grazing, they may be made excellent beef by the middle of August. A quantity may be cut, and easily cured, as the marsh is firm, to winter, if necessary, upwards of three hundred head of cattle.

A free current of air from all quarters renders this place very healthy. It may be entered on the 5th of November next; that being the expiration of the present tenant's lease.

Mr. Richard Grey, on Mr. Bowly's farm, at the mouth of Middle river, will shew the place, and give satisfactory information concerning the above particulars. Any person desirous of becoming a tenant, it is requested, will view the premises, and make the proper inquiries, before application be made for terms to

NICHOLAS CARROLL.
Annapolis, May 8, 1795. 4

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25*s.* per mare, if paid by the first day of August, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my house by the first day of December next; he is a dark hardy sorrel, now five years old, and rising fifteen hands high, with much strength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careless, out of an imported mare, which was imported by colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fisher, and was sold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good pasturage at 3*s.* per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.
April 18, 1795. 5 tf

THE trustees of CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL give notice, they have appointed ELISHA JOHNSON, of Saint-Mary's county, their agent to collect and receive all balances due to the said school, either by subscription or otherwise. The building for the reception of masters and scholars being now half completed, all those indebted will please immediately to pay their balances to Mr. Johnson, which will prevent the trouble and expence of instituting suits or the recovery of the same; the building is now going on and will certainly, in a few months time, be fully completed; several respectable names have lately been added to the number of trustees, whose exertions for the promotion of this laudable institution promise fair that it will in a short time become a flourishing seminary of learning. The trustees flatter themselves the same benevolent intention which induced gentlemen at a distance to subscribe will now urge them to pay the same without further trouble.

By order,
SAMUEL AMERY, Register.
April 27, 1795. 4X

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MARY MAYO, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those that have any claims against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by

3X THOMAS MAYO, Executor.
May 19, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and ſuch parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ſixth articles of the ſame as reſpect the time of chooſing the governor and the council to the governor.

WHEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual conſtitutional ſeſſion of the legiſlature ſhould commence on the third Monday in December inſtead of the firſt Monday in November,

I. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the time of holding the annual ſeſſion of the legiſlature, fixed by the conſtitution and form of government on the firſt Monday in November, ſhall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the firſt ſeſſion under and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act ſhall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thouſand ſevan hundred and ninety ſix.

II. *And be it enacted*, That after the meeting of the general aſſembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this ſtate ſhall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof, and that the council to the governor ſhall be appointed and elected annually on the Tueſday next after the commencement of each ſeſſion thereof; and the ſaid governor and council, who ſhall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, ſhall continue to act as ſuch, and be veſted with all the powers and authority given to them reſpectively by the conſtitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and purſuance hereof.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That this act ſhall be publiſhed for the conſideration of the people at leaſt three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion which ſhall enſue the ſaid general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, ſhall be taken and received as part of the conſtitution and form of government of this ſtate, and every thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary is and ſhall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter ſuch parts of the conſtitution and form of government which prevent perſons conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legiſlature, electors of the ſenate, or to hold offices of profit and truſt.

BE it enacted, *by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That every perſon being a member of either of the religious ſects or ſocieties called Quakers, menonists, Tunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who ſhall be conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking an oath on any occaſion, being otherwiſe qualified and duly elected a ſenator, delegate, or elector of the ſenate, or being otherwiſe qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or truſt, on making affirmation inſtead of taking the ſeveral oaths appointed by the conſtitution and form of government, and the ſeveral acts of aſſembly of this ſtate now in force, or that hereafter may be made, ſuch perſon may hold and exerciſe any office of profit or truſt to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by ſuch affirmation, qualify himſelf to take a ſeat in the legiſlature, and to act therein as a member of the ſame in all caſes whatever, or to be an elector of the ſenate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purpoſes whatever, as perſons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous of taking ſuch oaths.

II. *And be it enacted*, That if this act ſhall be confirmed by the general aſſembly, after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, as the conſtitution and form of government directs, that in ſuch caſe this act, and the alterations and amendment of the conſtitution and form of government therein contained, ſhall be taken and conſidered, and ſhall conſtitute and be valid, as a part of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government, to all intents and purpoſes, any thing in the ſaid conſtitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral clauſes and ſections of the conſtitution and form of government contrary to the proviſions of this act, ſo far as they reſpect either of the ſects or ſocieties aforeſaid, ſhall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government has been conſidered by ſome as inconſiſtent with the thirtieth ſection of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may reſult from officers of government being removeable only for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

I. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That the ſaid fortieth ſection of the conſtitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the ſame fortieth ſection ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the addreſs of the general aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs.

II. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the juriſdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people: And whereas the deciſion of cauſes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

I. *Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland*, That from and after the end of this ſeſſion of aſſembly, all actions or ſuits at law whatſoever ſhall be commenced, proſecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the reſpective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reſide, and not elſewhere, and the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have full power and authority to hear and determine all ſuch ſuits and actions.

III. *Provided nevertheleſs*, That nothing contained in this act ſhall be conſtrued to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the juriſdiction, authority and powers, of the juſtices of the peace, as eſtabliſhed by the laws of this ſtate.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That in all ſuits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or inſtituted in the county courts of this ſtate, the juſtices of the ſeveral county courts, upon ſuggeſtion ſupported by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory proof, that any ſuit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in ſuch county, ſhall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in ſuch ſuit or ſuits to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch ſuit had been originally inſtituted therein; provided nevertheleſs, that ſuch ſuggeſtion be made during the term next after, or in which the iſſue ſhall or may be joined in ſaid ſuit or action.

V. *And be it enacted*, That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil ſuit or action, or any proſecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, ſhall have full power and right to appeal from ſuch judgement or determination to the general court; provided, that no ſuch appeal ſhall ſtay execution of a judgment againſt any defendant or defendants, unleſs bond and ſecurity be given as preſcribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, paſſed at a ſeſſion of aſſembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-ſeventh day of October, in the year ſeventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That if any treſpaſs ſhall be committed on any real property within this ſtate, and the perſon or perſons committing the ſame ſhall remove from the county where ſuch property may be, or cannot be found in ſuch county, ſuch treſpaſſer may be ſued in any county where he or ſhe may be found.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any ſuch action of treſpaſs, ſhall move the court in which ſuch action is brought for a warrant of reſurvey, to locate the lands on which ſuch treſpaſs was committed, it ſhall and may be lawful for the court to iſſue ſuch warrant to the ſurveyor and ſheriff of the county where ſuch land lies.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That all warrants, proceſs and ſubpœnas, iſſued out of any county court of this ſtate, directed to the ſheriff, or coroner or ſurveyor, of any other county, ſhall be executed in the ſame manner as warrants, proceſs or ſubpœnas, which have heretofore iſſued out of the general court of this ſtate, and every juriſdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exerciſed by the general court, or any of the officers of the ſame, ſhall and may be exerciſed by the reſpective county courts of this ſtate, and the officers thereof.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall think proper to iſſue proceſs againſt any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or againſt the executors or adminiſtrators of ſuch bail, the clerk of the ſaid court, upon application of the ſaid plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the county court in which the ſaid bail, or his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall reſide, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of ſuch court, upon which all ſuch proceſs and proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if ſuch bail had been originally taken therein.

X. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe the perſon or perſons who ſhall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, ſhall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they reſided at the time he or they become bail in ſuch action, the county court of the ſaid county court of the ſaid county ſhall, upon the return of two *nihils* to any *ſcire facias* iſſued againſt ſuch bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon againſt ſuch bail.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That in caſe of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it ſhall be neceſſary to iſſue a *ſcire facias* to obtain the effect of the ſaid judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or adminiſtrators, ſhall make out and tranſmit to the juſtices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, adminiſtrators or tertenants ſhall reſide, or in which the ſaid defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or adminiſtrators laſt reſided, in caſe of removal out of the ſtate, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of ſuch court, upon which ſuch proceſs proceedings ſhall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That the juſtices of the ſeveral and reſpective county courts ſhall have excluſive juriſdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall have committed, or ſhall commit, any offence or crime whatſoever, although it may ſubject ſuch perſon or perſons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due courſe of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or ſhall be committed, ſhall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That if any party preſented or indicted in any of the county courts of this ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to the court in which ſuch proſecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in ſuch court, and ſhall ſupport ſuch ſuggeſtion by affidavit, or other ſatisfactory evidence, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch adjoining county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally inſtituted therein.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That if the attorney-general, or the proſecutor for the ſtate, ſhall ſuggeſt to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the ſtate cannot have a fair and impartial trial in ſuch court, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid court, in their diſcretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the ſaid proſecution to be tranſmitted to the juſtices of any other county court for trial, and the juſtices of ſuch county court ſhall hear and determine the ſame in the ſame manner as if ſuch proſecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the juſtices of the ſaid county courts ſhall in all caſes civil, to be tried before them, ſign and allow bills of exceptions, where the ſame ſhall be deſired by the parties, or their counſel, or either of them.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That in all caſes of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be proſecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the caſe may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment ſhall be reverſed, the general court, or court of appeals, ſhall direct their clerk to return the tranſcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to ſuch county court, directing them to proceed in ſuch action, and to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in caſe there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the caſe may be, ſhall be concluſive in law as the queſtion by them decided; and ſuch county court, on receiving ſuch writ of *procedendo*, ſhall proceed in ſuch action to a new trial thereof, in the ſame manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been proſecuted, or writ of error brought, and ſhall direct ſuch action to be tried at the court to which the ſaid writ of *procedendo* ſhall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant ſhall give notice of trial at ſuch court, above thirty days before the ſitting thereof, to the adverſe party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at ſuch court with juſtice to the parties, and if not, ſuch action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the diſcretion of the court, and the appellee on ſuch reverſal may be compelled to pay the coſts in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution iſſued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future coſts in the county court of ſuch action ſhall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error ſhall be made for ſeveral exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, ſhall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That as ſoon as the ſeveral ſuits, proſecutions and cauſes, now depending in the general court of this ſtate, ſhall have been heard and determined, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid court to ſummon any grand or petit jury upon any occaſion whatſoever, any thing contained in the acts of aſſembly of this ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all acts of aſſembly, juriſdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconſiſtent with, the proviſions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be publiſhed at leaſt three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general aſſembly after the next election of delegates, in the firſt ſeſſion after ſuch new election, according to the conſtitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-ſixth ſection of the ſaid conſtitution and form of government to the contrary notwithſtanding.

RAN AWAY on the ſecond inſtant, a negro man named DANIEL, thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, ſtoops in his walking, and is very pert in his manner of ſpeaking; his legs are remarkable ſmall, and feet very long and narrow for one of his ſize; his wool is ſhort; had on when he made his eſcape a round hat, painted or tarred, a ſhort fearnough grey waiſtcoat, a pair of brown breeches, new yellow ſhoes, and a pair of white yarn ſtockings. He is artful and an old offender, having been two years ago on a trip of the kind, and then taken at Mr. Johnſon's, near Elk-Ridge Landing, and committed to the gaol of Baltimore-town. It is expected that he will aſſume the Butler name, or ſome other family of negroes, who, within a few years, recovered their freedom, and will endeavour to paſs as ſuch. A reward of TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for taking him, ſo that he be had again, if thirty miles from home, or FIVE POUNDS, if taken a leſs diſtance, or in the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

January 5, 1795. 19

FOR SALE,

A TWO ſtory framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green-ſtreet, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Cheſter-town, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the houſe is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is ſubject to a ground rent of £. 8 3 6 per annum. The terms of ſale may be known, by applying to

4w X JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained teſtamentary letters on the eſtate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we requeſt that all perſons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as poſſible, thoſe indebted, it is hoped, will make ſpeedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINKNEY, of Robert, is authoriſed to act for us, his ſettlements and receipts will therefore be fully reſpected, by

X JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor,
MARY MANN, Executrix.

Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:
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